

M.E Energy Pvt Ltd.

**Financial Report
F.Y.: 2025-2026**

Particulars	Notes	2026 INR in Lacs	2025 INR in Lacs
A. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	1,290.26	948.63
(b) Right-Of-Use-Assets	4	68.75	156.72
(c) Capital Work-in-progress	3	157.00	287.31
(d) Other Intangible Assets	5	30.46	16.63
(e) Other Financial Assets	6	430.58	128.81
(f) Income Tax Assets (net)	7	47.08	48.89
Total Non Current Assets	(A)	2,024.13	1,586.99
2. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	227.90	698.85
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	2,388.79	1,919.50
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	185.75	3.11
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	246.38	244.72
(iv) Other Financial Assets	12	19.02	2.24
(v) Contract Assets	13	3,298.04	2,218.08
(c) Other Current Assets	14	557.99	243.00
Total Current Assets	(B)	6,923.87	5,329.50
Total Assets	(A) + (B)	8,948.00	6,916.49
B. Equity and Liabilities			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	15	158.43	158.43
(b) Other Equity	16	2,476.73	1,362.53
Total Equity	(A)	2,635.16	1,520.96
2. Non Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	628.00	500.00
(ii) Deferred tax liabilities	18	35.31	-
(iii) Lease Liabilities	36	-	75.39
(b) Provisions	21	176.66	121.30
Total Non current liabilities	(B)	839.97	696.69
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,477.43	571.70
(ii) Lease Liabilities	36	75.39	88.60
(iii) Trade Payables	19		
(a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises		146.72	273.43
(b) Total Outstanding Dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1,653.47	1,695.00
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	20	319.20	319.23
(b) Provisions	21	59.68	37.50
(c) Contract Liabilities	22	1,411.90	1,474.42
(d) Income Tax Liabilities (net)	23	256.59	-
(e) Other Current Liabilities	24	72.49	238.96
Total Current Liabilities	(C)	5,472.87	4,698.84
Total Equity and Liabilities	(A)+(B)+(C)	8,948.00	6,916.49

Material Accounting Policies

1 & 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For V. Singhi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 311017E

V. Singhi
(Sampat Lal Singhi)
Partner
Membership No.: 083300



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
M.E Energy Private Limited

Kalathil Vijaysanker Kartha
(Kalathil Vijaysanker Kartha)
Managing Director
DIN : 00176616

Ranjit Pamo Lala
(Ranjit Pamo Lala)
Director
DIN : 07266678

Jeetendra Subhash Kataria
(Jeetendra Subhash Kataria)
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th May 2026

M.E Energy Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

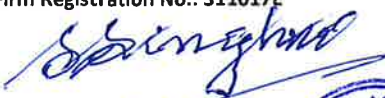
Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended 31 March 2026 INR In Lacs	For the Year ended 31 March 2025 INR In Lacs
Income			
Revenue from Operations	25	11,192.14	9,535.84
Other Income	26	65.94	63.04
Total Income		11,258.08	9,598.88
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	27	5,125.35	3,757.38
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-progress	28	254.51	474.67
Employee Benefit Expenses	29	1,767.39	1,650.63
Finance Costs	30	305.32	287.18
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	31	196.87	149.91
Other Expenses	32	2,110.36	2,745.39
Total expenses		9,759.80	9,065.16
Profit before tax		1,498.28	533.72
Tax expenses			
Current tax	45	357.53	104.58
Deferred Tax Expense/(Income)		35.31	-
Total Tax expense		392.84	104.58
Profit for the year		1,105.44	429.14
Other Comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of employee benefit obligations (net of taxes)		12.14	(10.04)
(a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(3.38)	2.79
(b) Income Tax (charge) / credit on above		8.76	(7.25)
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year, net of tax		1,114.20	421.89
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
Earnings Per Share: -			
Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	34	69.77	27.09
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)		69.77	27.09

Material Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

1 & 2

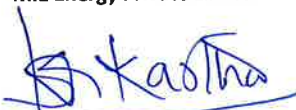
As per our Report of even date
For V. Singhi & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 311017E


(Sampat Lal Singhvi)
Partner
Membership No.: 083300



Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
M.E Energy Private Limited


(Kalathil Vijaysanker Kartha)
Managing Director
DIN : 00176616


(Ranjit Pamo Lala)
Director
DIN : 07266678


(Jeetendra Subhash Kataria)
Chief Financial Officer

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2026 INR In Lacs	For the Year ended 31 March 2025 INR In Lacs
A	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
	Profit before tax	1,498.28	533.72
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
	Liabilities/Provisions no longer required written back		(34.64)
	Provision for Loss Allowance (net)	16.19	3.32
	Depreciation & Amortisation Expense	196.87	149.91
	Finance Costs	305.32	287.18
	Interest Income	(56.57)	(19.85)
	Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(8.17)	(7.67)
	Loss/(Profit) on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1.11)	(0.86)
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	1,950.81	911.11
	Working capital adjustments:		
	(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	470.95	371.78
	(Increase)/decrease in Trade Receivables	(485.40)	(210.93)
	(Increase)/decrease in Contract Assets	(1,079.96)	(567.93)
	(Increase)/Decrease in other non current financial assets	0.29	
	(Increase)/decrease in Other Current Assets	(314.98)	366.78
	Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	34.31	44.74
	Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	(161.58)	172.11
	Increase/(decrease) in Contract Liabilities	(62.52)	(124.35)
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(166.47)	10.24
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(0.03)	(86.23)
	Increase/(decrease) in Long term provisions	55.36	
	Decrease / (Increase) in other current financial assets	(16.78)	
	Working capital changes	(1,726.81)	(23.79)
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations	224.00	887.32
	Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(102.51)	(135.37)
	Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (A)	121.49	751.95
B	Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
	Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipment	1.11	10.00
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment including Capital Work in Progress	(334.11)	(524.37)
	Net bank balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(300.37)	131.91
	Security Deposits paid	-	(17.46)
	Interest Income Received	53.23	18.29
	Net cash flows from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	(580.14)	(381.63)
C	Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
	Finance Costs paid other than lease liabilities	(290.58)	(295.44)
	Finance Costs paid on lease liabilities	(13.24)	(15.40)
	Principal payment of lease liabilities	(88.60)	(61.21)
	Proceeds from Borrowings	639.95	500.00
	Repayment of Borrowings	(2.90)	(714.19)
	Increase/(decrease) in Working Capital Borrowings (net)	396.66	218.82
	Net cash flows from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	641.29	(367.42)
	Net Increase / decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	182.64	2.90
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	3.11	0.21
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	185.75	3.11



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2026 INR In Lacs	For the Year ended 31 March 2025 INR In Lacs
	Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
	Cash on hand	1.97	0.07
	Balances with banks -in current accounts	183.78	3.04
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	185.75	3.11

Notes:

1. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of Cash Flows.
2. Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents represent balances of Cash and Cash Equivalents as indicated in Note 10 to the Financial Statements.
3. For changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. refer Note 10 to the Financial Statements.
4. Figures for Previous year have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date

For V. Singhi & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 311017E

Singhi

(Sampat Lal Singhvi)

Partner

Membership No.: 083300



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
M.E Energy Private Limited

Kartha

(Kalathil Vijaysanker Karth)

Managing Director

DIN : 00176616

(Ranjit Pamo Lala)

Director

DIN : 07266678

Kataria

(Jeetendra Subhash Kataria)

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25th May 2026



M.E Energy Private Limited
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2026

(a) Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	No. of Shares	INR in lacs
As at 1st April, 2024	15,84,320	158.43
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	15,84,320	158.43
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2026	15,84,320	158.43

(b) Other Equity
For the year ended 31st March 2026

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Money Received against Share Warrants	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Net Defined Benefit Plan		
As at April 01, 2024	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs	₹ in lacs
Net Profit for the year	1,889.58	6.92	-	(955.21)	(0.65)		940.64
Other comprehensive Income	-	-	-	429.14	(7.25)		429.14
As at March 31, 2025	1,889.58	6.92	-	(526.07)	(7.90)		1,362.53
As at April 01, 2025							
Net Profit for the year	1,889.58	6.92	-	(526.07)	(7.90)		1,362.53
Other comprehensive Income/(loss)	-	-	-	1,105.44	8.76		1,105.44
As at Mar 31, 2026	1,889.58	6.92	-	579.37	0.86		2,476.73

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For V. Singhi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 311017E

(Sampat Lal Singhi)
Partner
Membership No.: 083300



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
M.E Energy Private Limited
(Kalaithil Vijaysanker Kartha)
Managing Director
DIN : 00176616

(Ranjit Pamo Lala)
Director
DIN : 07266678

(Jeetendra Subhash Kataria)
Chief Financial Officer

M.E Energy Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment

Particular	Land	Buildings	Plant & Equipments	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computer & Data processing units	Books	Total	Capital work in progress
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Gross Block										
As at 1st April, 2024	39.09	514.15	504.61	47.26	32.85	25.16	27.47	4.55	1,195.14	-
Additions	-	20.65	136.88	36.39	1.48	21.32	12.85	5.48	235.05	287.31
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	(30.57)	-	-	-	-	(30.57)	-
As at 31st March, 2025	39.09	534.80	641.49	53.08	34.33	46.48	40.32	10.03	1,399.62	287.31
Additions	-	300.15	57.75	42.48	5.40	4.56	17.52	7.20	435.06	157.00
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	(16.68)	-	-	-	-	(16.68)	(287.31)
As at 31st March, 2026	39.09	834.95	699.24	78.88	39.73	51.04	57.84	17.23	1,818.00	157.00
Accumulated Depreciation										
As at 1st April, 2024	-	110.40	215.96	35.31	11.69	15.43	13.30	0.69	402.78	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	16.99	36.26	1.87	2.26	3.24	7.28	1.72	69.62	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	(21.43)	-	-	-	-	(21.43)	-
As at 31st March, 2025	-	127.39	252.22	15.75	13.95	18.67	20.58	2.41	450.97	-
Depreciation charge for the year	-	24.63	36.04	12.20	2.05	5.11	11.61	2.03	93.68	-
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	(16.91)	-	-	-	-	(16.91)	-
As at 31st March, 2026	-	152.02	288.26	11.03	16.00	23.78	32.19	4.45	527.74	-
Net Book Value										
As at 31st March, 2026	39.09	682.93	410.98	67.84	23.73	27.25	25.65	12.79	1,290.26	157.00
As at 31st March, 2025	39.09	407.41	389.27	37.33	20.38	27.81	19.74	7.62	948.63	287.31

Notes:

- Land and Building, Plant and Equipments, Vehicles, Furniture and Fixtures and Office Equipments have been hypothecated for Company's cash credit facilities.
- In accordance with the Ind AS 36 on 'Impairment of Assets', the Company has reassessed the carrying amounts of its Property, Plant & Equipment and is of the view that no further impairment / reversal is considered to be necessary in view of its expected realisable value at the balance sheet reporting date.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March, 2025.
- The Company does not have any immovable property, whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2026

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1	1-2 Years	More than 3	
Projects in Progress	157.00	-	-	157.00
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	157.00	-	-	157.00

Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2025

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of			Total
	Less than 1	1-2 Years	More than 3	
Projects in Progress	287.31	-	-	287.31
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	287.31	-	-	287.31

All the projects in progress as on 31st March, 2026 are being executed as per schedule and is not overdue in terms of target completion time. Further, cost of these projects have not exceeded the cost as per its original plan.



Note 4: Right-of-use-assets

	Right- of- use- assets
	INR in Lacs
As at 1st April, 2024	192.68
Additions	81.11
As at 31st March, 2025	273.79
Additions	-
As at 31st March, 2026	273.79
Accumulated Depreciation	
As at 1st April, 2024	47.90
Depreciation	69.17
As at 31st March, 2025	117.07
Depreciation	87.97
As at 31st March, 2026	205.04
Net Book Value	
As at 31st March, 2026	68.75
As at 31st March, 2025	156.72

Notes:

Refer Note 36 Lease Liabilities for further details.

Note 5: Other Intangible Assets

	Computer - Software R S U Stamp & Certification
	INR in lacs
As at 1st April, 2024	63.59
Additions	2.03
As at 31st March, 2025	65.62
Additions	29.05
As at 31st March, 2026	94.67
Accumulated Amortization	
As at 1st April, 2024	37.87
Amortisation	11.12
As at 31st March, 2025	48.99
Amortisation	15.22
As at 31st March, 2026	64.21
Net Book Value	
As at 31st March, 2026	30.46
As at 31st March, 2025	16.63

Notes:

- In accordance with the Ind AS 36 on 'Impairment of Assets', the Company has reassessed the carrying amount of its Intangible assets and is of the view that no further impairment / reversal is considered to be necessary in view of its expected realisable value at the balance sheet reporting date.

The Company has not revalued its Intangible Assets during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.



Note 6: Other Financial Assets

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity from reporting date *	373.72	75.00
Security deposits	56.86	53.81
Total	430.58	128.81

*Bank deposits with maturity more than 12 months represents balances with banks held as margin money as lien against bank guarantees and Letter of Credits issued by the bank on behalf of the Company.

Note 7: Income Tax Assets (net)

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Income Tax Assets (Net of provision for income tax assets of Rs. 181.10 Lacs) Previous year Rs. 181.13 Lacs)	47.08	48.89
Total	47.08	48.89

Note 8: Inventories

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Raw materials (at lower of cost and net realizable value) *	163.43	379.87
Work-in-progress (at lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value)	64.47	102.96
Finished goods (at lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value)	-	216.02
Total	227.90	698.85

* Net of provision for obsolete and non-moving raw materials, Rs 15.83 lacs as at 31st March, 2026 (Rs. 15.83 lacs as at 31st March, 2025)

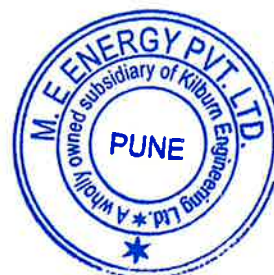
Note 9: Trade Receivables

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Unsecured		
Trade receivables considered good	2,388.79	1,919.50
Trade receivables having significant increase in credit risk	38.09	18.30
Trade receivables credit impaired	219.78	219.78
	2,646.66	2,157.58
Less : Loss allowance on account of expected credit loss	(38.09)	(18.30)
Less : Credit impaired and written down (lifetime expected credit loss)	(219.78)	(219.78)
Total	2,388.79	1,919.50

- The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 40 to the Financials Statements.
- No Trade Receivables are due from directors or other person to whom directors or promoters are interested except Rs. 47.61 Lacs receivable from the Holding Company.
- Trade Receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance. For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach by Ind AS 109, which requires lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.
- For ageing analysis of trade receivable refer to note 47(A).

Movement for Impairment Allowance significant credit risk

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	18.30	15.42
Changes in loss allowance (net)	19.79	2.88
Balance at the end of the year	38.09	18.30



Note 9: Trade Receivables (contd.)

Movement for Impairment Allowance credit impaired

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	219.78	219.78
Changes in loss allowance (net)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	219.78	219.78

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Cash on hand (as certified by the Management)	1.97	0.07
Balances with Banks - in Current Accounts	183.78	3.04
Total	185.75	3.11

Note 11: Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Deposits with less than 12 months maturity from the reporting date	246.38	244.72
Total	246.38	244.72

*Fixed deposits with bank represents held as lien against bank guarantees and Letter of credits issued by the banks

Note 12: Other Financial Assets

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued on bank deposits	19.02	2.24
Total	19.02	2.24

Note 13: Contract Assets

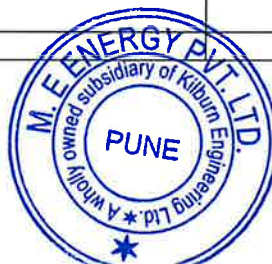
Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Contract Assets	3,308.01	2,231.64
Less: Allowance for impairment (expected credit loss allowance)	(9.97)	(13.56)
Total	3,298.04	2,218.08

Movement for Allowance for Impairment

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	13.56	13.11
Changes in loss allowance (net)	(3.59)	0.45
Balance at the end of the year	9.97	13.56

Note 14: Other Current Assets

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to Vendors	476.74	145.33
Balances with government authorities	32.15	43.41
Prepaid expenses	49.10	54.26
Total	557.99	243.00



Note 15: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Shares of INR 10 each	
	No. of shares	INR in lacs
Authorised Share Capital		
As at 1st April, 2024	20,00,000	200.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	20,00,000	200.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2026	20,00,000	200.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up		
As at 1st April, 2024	15,84,320	158.43
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	15,84,320	158.43
Increase during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2026	15,84,320	158.43

Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having par value of INR 10 each. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity share capital				
At the commencement of the year	15,84,320	158.43	15,84,320	158.43
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the Year	15,84,320	158.43	15,84,320.0	158.43

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	31st March, 2026		31st March, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Kilburn Engineering Limited (Holding Company)	15,84,260	100%	15,84,260	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Details of Shareholding of Promoter

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Kilburn Engineering Limited	15,84,260	100.00	15,84,260	100.00	-
Nominees of Kilburn Engineering Limited					
Ranjit Pamo Lala	10	-	10	-	-
Maqsood Kazi	10	-	10	-	-
Anil Karnad	10	-	10	-	-
Sachin Jaibal Vijayakar	10	-	10	-	-
Arvind Bajoria	10	-	10	-	-
Chandrasen Dattatray Puranik	10	-	10	-	-

During the preceeding 5 years from the Balance Sheet date, the Company:

- (a) has not allotted shares pursuant to contracts without payment received in cash.
- (b) has not issued shares by way of bonus shares.
- (c) has not bought back any shares.



Note 16: Other Equity

Securities Premium – Where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to “Securities Premium”. The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the Securities Premium and the Company can use this reserve for buy-back of shares.

Capital Reserve - Capital Reserve pertains to Credit linked Capital Subsidy.

Retained Earnings- Retained Earnings represents surplus at the Balance Sheet date i.e. Cumulative balance of statement of Profit & Loss at the balance sheet date.

Item of other Comprehensive Income (Re-Measurement of defined benefit plans): Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(Also Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)

Note 17: Borrowings

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Non-Current Borrowings		
Secured		
Vehicle Loan (refer note A below)	37.06	-
Less: Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	(9.06)	-
	28.00	
Unsecured		
Loan from Holding Company (refer note 38 and note B below)	600.00	-
Loan from Fellow Subsidiary (refer note 38 and note C below)	-	500.00
Total	628.00	500.00
Current Borrowings:		
Unsecured		
Bill Discounting Facility from a Bank (refer note D below)	251.95	-
Loan from Fellow Subsidiary (refer note 38 and note C below)	500.00	-
Secured		
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings (refer note A below)	9.06	-
Cash Credit (refer note E below)	716.42	571.70
Total	1,477.43	571.70
Total	2,105.43	1,071.70

I) Secured Borrowings

Note A) : Vehicle Loan

Vehicle Loan from Toyota Financial Services India Limited is secured against Hypothecation of the vehicle. The loan carries interest rate at 8.11% p.a. and it is repayable in 48 monthly instalments.

Note B): Inter Corporate Deposit from Kilburn Engineering Limited

The Company has borrowed an aggregate amount of Rs. 600 Lacs from its Holding Company, Kilburn Engineering Limited, for principal business activities. The ICD carries interest at 8.00% p.a. on a simple interest basis.

Note C): Inter Corporate Deposit from Monga Strayfield Private Limited

The Company has borrowed an aggregate amount of Rs. 500 Lacs from its Fellow Subsidiary Company, Monga Strayfield Private Limited, for principal business activities. The ICD carries interest at 8.00% p.a. on a simple interest basis.

Note 17: Borrowings (contd.)

Note D): Bill Discounting facility from Bank

The Company has entered into an arrangement with Receivables Exchange of India Limited in order to finance its MSME Trade Payables through its platform, which is financed by a Bank with a sanctioned limit of Rs. 1,000 Lacs.

Note E) Cash Credit Facility from Bank

1)a) Primary Security :

- Exclusive charge on entire current assets, present and future Hyp on Stock and Book Debts.

1)b) Collateral Security :

▪ Charge on movable fixed assets of the company, other than those exclusively charged against the term loan;
▪ Exclusive charge (EM/RM) on Industrial property at land bearing Gat No. 1083/1/c admeasuring 02H along with construction admeasuring 8360.55 SqMtr, situated at Markal, Taluka Khed, District Pune, owned by M. E. Energy Equipments Private Limited;

2) Rate of Interest : Repo Rate with monthly reset

3) Purpose : To meet working capital requirements.

5) Period of Facility : 12 months



Note 17: Borrowings (contd.)

Notes

- 1 The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purposes for which it was
- 2 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or any other lender, as at the reporting date;
- 3 The Company has been regular in filing monthly/quarterly statements with the bank. The returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of account of the Company. Reconciliation of quarterly statements submitted to bank along with reasons for differences is as given below :

Reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies between stock statement and books of account during the FY

Quarter Ended	Name of Bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as Reported in the Quarterly Statements	Amount of Difference
30th June, 2025	Indusind Bank	Trade Receivables*	1,781.68	1,664.09	117.59
		Inventories*	485.63	1,733.07	(1,247.44)
30th September, 2025	Federal Bank	Trade Receivables*	1,084.58	981.86	102.72
		Inventories*	395.98	1,619.19	(1,223.21)
31st December, 2025	Federal Bank	Trade Receivables*	1,775.65	1,768.49	7.16
		Inventories*	388.43	1,668.47	(1,280.04)
31st March, 2026	Federal Bank	Trade Receivables*	2,388.79	2,378.09	10.70
		Inventories*	227.90	2,198.54	(1,970.64)

**Adjustments pertaining to cut offs on trade receivables are done during finalisation of financial statements.

*Adjustments pertaining to cut offs, goods in transit and overhead allocation on inventories are done during finalisation of financial statements.

Reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies between stock statement and books of account during the FY

Quarter Ended	Name of Bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as Reported in the Quarterly Statements	Amount of Difference
30th June, 2024	Indusind Bank	Trade Receivables*	858.75	414.30	444.45
		Inventories*	553.29	2,422.34	(1,869.05)
30th September, 2024	Indusind Bank	Trade Receivables*	2,038.25	1,376.11	662.14
		Inventories*	792.57	2,723.00	(1,930.43)
31st December, 2024	Indusind Bank	Trade Receivables*	1,933.53	1,344.82	588.71
		Inventories	725.00	2,424.00	(1,699.00)
31st March, 2025	Indusind Bank	Trade Receivables*	1,919.51	1,367.41	552.10
		Inventories*	698.85	2,032.31	(1,333.46)

**Adjustments pertaining to cut offs on trade receivables are done during finalisation of financial statements.

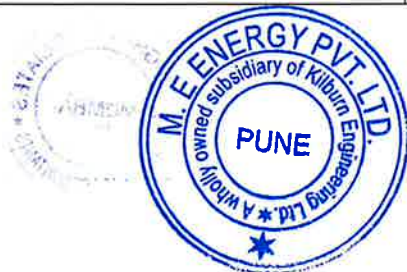
*Adjustments pertaining to cut offs, goods in transit and overhead allocation on inventories are done during finalisation of financial statements.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

(INR in lacs)

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2025	Cash Flows	Ind AS Adjustment/ Reclassification	As at 31st March, 2026
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	500.00	637.05	(509.06)	627.99
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	571.70	396.66	509.06	1,477.42
Total liabilities from Financing Activities	1,071.70	1,033.72	-	2,105.42

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Cash Flows	Ind AS Adjustment/ Reclassification	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	228.60	271.40	-	500.00
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	838.47	(266.77)	-	571.70
Total liabilities from Financing Activities	1,067.07	4.63	-	1,071.70



M.E Energy Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026
Note 18: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Deferred Tax Liability		
On account of difference in written down value of Property, Plant and Equipment as per the Companies Act, 2013 and the Income Tax Act, 1961.	123.38	-
Deferred Tax Assets		
Provision for Employee Benefits	(74.70)	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(13.37)	-
Total	35.31	-

Note 19: Trade Payables

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Trade payables		
(a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises**	146.72	273.43
(b) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		
- To Related parties (Refer Note 38)	21.09	293.77
- Others	1,632.38	1,401.23
Total	1,800.19	1,968.43

1. Trade Payables are presented as current liabilities unless the payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

2. For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 40.

3. For ageing analysis of trade payables refer to note 47(B).

**The information regarding amounts due to creditors registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been given to the extent available with the Company. The required disclosures of outstanding dues of micro, small & medium enterprises are as under:

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	146.72	273.43
(b) Interest amount remaining unpaid	1.51	15.98
(c) Interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
(d) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year but without adding the interest specified under this Act)	-	-
(e) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at 31st March	1.51	15.98
(f) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise.	1.51	15.98

Note 20: Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Interest Payable to Related Party (Refer Note 38)	4.85	-
Employee payables		
- to related parties (refer Note 38)	32.48	122.88
- other employees	169.58	169.43
Provision for Expenses	112.29	26.92
Total	319.20	319.23



Note 21: Provisions

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Non -Current		
Provision for employee benefit (refer note 37)		
-Provision for Compensated Absences	53.00	42.29
-Provision for Gratuity	123.66	79.01
Total Non Current provisions (A)	176.66	121.30
Current		
Provision for employee benefit (refer note 37)		
-Provision for Compensated Absences	39.68	30.50
-Provision for Gratuity	20.00	7.00
Total Current provisions (B)	59.68	37.50
Total Provisions (A)+(B)	236.34	158.80

Note 22: Contract Liabilities

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Contract Liabilities*		
- From Holding Company (refer note 38)		640.94
- From Other Customers	1,411.90	833.48
Total	1,411.90	1,474.42

*represents advance received from customers for contracts to be executed in future

Note 23: Income Tax Liabilities (net)

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Income Tax Liabilities (Net of asset balances amounting to Rs. 171.79 Lacs)	256.59	-
Total	256.59	-

Note 24: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Statutory dues	70.11	234.74
Payable to Maxheat Employees Co-operative Society	2.38	4.22
Total	72.49	238.96



M.E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 25: Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Sale of Manufactured Products	1,483.90	2,488.84
Revenue from Construction Contracts	7,898.10	6,998.92
Sale of Services	1,802.50	37.05
Government Incentives	7.64	11.03
Total	11,192.14	9,535.84

*For further details of Revenue from Contracts with Customers, (refer note 44)

Note 26: Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Interest income on:		
Bank Deposits	30.66	17.51
Interest Recovered on letter of credit bill discounting	22.57	-
Security Deposit	3.35	2.34
Liabilities / Provisions no longer required written back	-	34.64
Profit on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (net)	1.11	0.86
Foreign Exchange Gain (net)	8.17	7.67
Miscellaneous Income	0.08	0.02
Total	65.94	63.04

Note 27: Cost of materials consumed

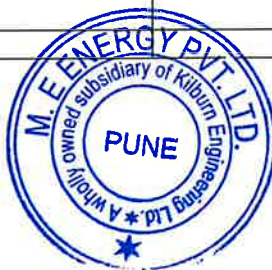
Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Opening stock	379.87	276.98
Add: Purchases during the year	4,908.91	3,860.27
Closing stock	(163.43)	(379.87)
Total	5,125.35	3,757.38

Note 28: Changes in inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	102.96	793.65
Finished goods	216.02	-
	318.98	793.65
Less: Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	64.47	102.96
Finished goods	-	216.02
	64.47	318.98
Net (Increase)/Decrease	254.51	474.67

Note 29: Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1,537.77	1,453.68
Contribution to provident and other funds	52.37	42.44
Gratuity Expense & Leave Encashment (refer note 37)	117.31	44.33
Staff welfare expenses	59.94	110.18
Total	1,767.39	1,650.63



Note 30: Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Interest expense on-		
-Secured Loans	57.27	47.45
-Unsecured Loan [from Related Parties Refer Note No 38]	45.39	32.39
-Unsecured Loan [from others]	5.89	
-Trade Payable	1.51	15.98
Other Borrowing Costs:		
-Bank Commision charges	85.85	84.66
-Bank charges and Processing Fees	82.48	84.85
Interest on statutory dues	13.69	6.45
Unwinding of Lease Liability [Refer Note 36]	13.24	15.40
Total	305.32	287.18

Note 31: Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

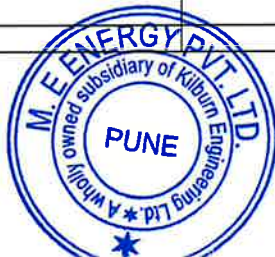
Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	93.68	69.62
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	15.22	11.12
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	87.97	69.17
Total	196.87	149.91

Note 32: Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Contract Labour	1,093.77	1,650.94
Power and Fuel	87.32	67.90
Factory Expenses	66.37	64.20
Hiring Charges	32.59	89.26
Repairs & Maintainence		
- Machinery	5.39	10.04
- Building	6.92	7.93
- Others	26.02	27.82
Insurance	14.84	11.52
Rent	9.08	14.76
Transportation, Freight and Forwarding charges	200.97	263.33
Testing & Inspection Charges	155.97	135.90
Rates and taxes	17.47	6.76
Advertisement and Sales promotion	91.54	57.40
Sales comission	3.30	4.61
Loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets (net)	16.19	3.32
Traveling and conveyance	160.18	158.21
Liquidated Damages	15.97	-
Legal and professional charges	25.44	114.00
Auditors Remuneration (Refer note 33)	18.10	10.60
Internet and Phone expenses	9.97	9.08
Printing and stationery	3.01	1.93
Donation	3.59	3.66
Membership and Subscription Expenses	8.69	2.56
Office expenses	20.14	18.26
Sundry Balances written off	1.19	-
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure [Refer Note 48(d)]	8.50	-
Miscellaneous expenses	7.84	11.40
Total	2,110.36	2,745.39

Note 33: Payment to Auditors

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 INR In Lacs	Year ended 31st March 2025 INR In Lacs
Auditor's Remuneration:		
-As Auditors	12.75	9.00
-For Taxation Matters	1.50	1.60
-For other services	3.85	-
Total	18.10	10.60



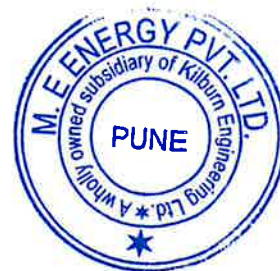
Note 34: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following reflects the information relating to profits and weighted average number of equity shares used in the basic and disputed EPS computations:

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	1,105.44	429.14
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For Basic EPS and Diluted EPS	15,84,320	15,84,320
Face value of Equity Shares	INR 10	INR 10
Basic EPS and Diluted EPS for the year ended in Rs.	69.77	27.09

Note 35: Contingencies and Commitments

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in Lacs)
1) Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)		
a) Employee Payable - Claim by employee	-	1.23
b) Income Tax - on account of demands raised	43.04	23.57
2) Capital Commitments		
Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided:		
At 31st March, 2026, the Company had commitments of INR123.24 lacs (net of advances) (31st March 2025: INR 98.17 lacs)		



Note 36: Lease Liabilities

The Company has lease contracts for certain office premises.

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense over the lease term.

Balance Sheet:

The movement of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities is as below:

Right-of-use assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		INR in Lacs	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Opening Balance	156.72	144.78	
Additions	-	81.11	
Depreciation	(87.97)	(69.17)	
Closing Balance	68.75	156.72	

Lease Liabilities		INR in Lacs	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Opening Balance	163.99	148.30	
Additions	-	76.91	
Interest	13.24	15.40	
Payment of lease liabilities	(101.85)	(76.62)	
Closing Balance	75.39	163.99	
Current	75.39	88.60	
Non-current	-	75.39	

Statement of Profit and Loss

The impact on Statement of Profit and Loss during the year is as below:

		INR in Lacs	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Depreciation	87.97	69.17	
Interest Expense	13.24	15.40	
Total	101.21	84.57	

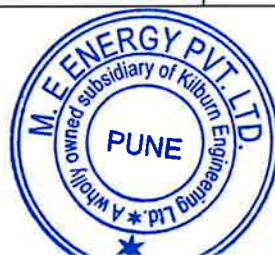
Cash Flow Statement

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31st March, 2026 is Rs. 101.85 lakhs. (Previous year : Rs 76.62 lakhs)

Future payment of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis

Future payment of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

		INR in Lacs	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
Less than one year	75.39	88.60	
One to five years	-	75.39	
More than five years	-	-	
Total undiscounted Lease Liabilities	75.39	163.99	
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position			
Current	75.39	88.60	
Non-current	-	75.39	



Note 37: Employee Benefit Disclosure

A. Defined Contribution Plans:

Amount of INR 52.37 lacs (31 March 2025: INR 42.44 lacs) is recognised as expenses towards Provident Fund and ESIC and included in Note No. 29 "Employee Benefit Expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	31st March, 2026 (INR in lacs)	31st March, 2025 (INR in lacs)
Provident Fund	52.28	42.35
Employee State Insurance Corporation	0.09	0.09
Total	52.37	42.44

B. Defined Benefit Plans:

The Company has following post employment benefits which are in the nature of defined benefit plans:

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contributions to the recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on the estimations of expected gratuity payments.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and Company is exposed to the following risks:

Interest rate risk : A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the Government Securities Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.

A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

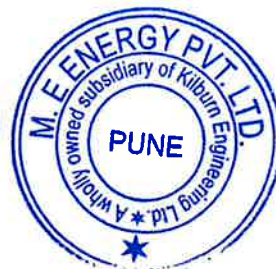
Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines.

During the year, there were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements in the Defined Benefit Plan.



Note 37: Employee Benefit Disclosure (Contd.)

31 March 2026 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

(INR in lacs)

	1st April, 2026	Gratuity cost charged to Statement of Profit and Loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contribution s by employer	31st March, 2026
		Current Service Cost	Past Service Cost	Net interest expense/ (income)	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 29)		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	129.07		51.54	8.36	81.91	(4.96)	-	-	(0.62)	(11.38)	(12.00)	-	194.02
Fair value of plan assets	(43.06)		-	(2.98)	(2.98)	4.96	-	-	0.27	(0.41)	(0.14)	(9.15)	(50.37)
Net Liability/ (Assets)	86.01	22.01	51.54	5.38	78.93	-	-	-	(0.35)	(11.79)	(12.14)	(9.15)	143.65

31 March 2025 : Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

(INR in lacs)

	1st April, 2025	Gratuity cost charged to Statement of Profit and Loss				Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contribution s by employer	31st March, 2025
		Current Service cost	Past Service Cost	Net interest expense/ (income)	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 29)		Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
Gratuity													
Defined benefit obligation	101.28	13.99	0.00	7.17	21.15	(3.51)	-	(1.39)	5.09	6.45	10.15	-	129.07
Fair value of plan assets	(39.41)	-	-	(2.86)	(2.86)	3.51	-	-	0.04	(0.15)	(0.11)	(4.19)	(43.06)
Net Liability/ (Assets)	61.87	13.99	-	4.31	18.29	-	-	(1.39)	5.13	6.30	10.04	(4.19)	86.01



Note 37: Employee Benefit Disclosure (Contd.)

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Insurance Fund	50.37	43.06
(%) of total plan assets	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Discount rate	6.70%	6.60%
Future salary increase	9.00%	9.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.60%	7.20%
Rate of employee turnover	29.00%	29.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Mortality rate after employment	N.A.	N.A.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Gratuity

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation (Impact)	
		Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
		INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Discount rate	1% increase	(5.94)	(4.23)
	1% decrease	6.34	3.97
Salary increase	1% increase	4.38	2.78
	1% decrease	(4.20)	(2.91)
Withdrawal Rate	1% increase	0.43	0.32
	1% decrease	(0.46)	(0.30)

The following are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)		
Gratuity	54.21	38.86
Between 2 and 5 years		
Gratuity	136.91	87.62
Beyond 5 years		
Gratuity	91.12	59.92
Total expected future benefit payments	91.13	186.40

Weighted average duration of defined plan obligation (based on discounted cash flows)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	Years	Years
Gratuity	3.73	3.74

The followings are the expected contributions to planned assets for the next year:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Gratuity	20.00	7.00

C. Other employee benefits

The liability / (asset) for compensated absences is INR 92.68 lacs (31 March 2025: INR 72.79 lacs)



Note 38 : Related party transactions

A. Particulars of Related Party and Nature of Relationship :

Key Managerial Personnel

Managing Director	Kalathil Vijaysanker Kartha
Director	Ranjit Pamo Lala
Director	Anil Somshekar Karnad
Director	Amitav Roychoudhury
Chief Financial Officer	Jeetendra Subhash Kataria

Holding Company

Kilburn Engineering Limited

Fellow Subsidiaries

Monga Strayfield Private Limited

Strayfield Limited (subsidiary of Monga Strayfield Private Limited)

Kilburn East End Private Limited (incorporated on 28th January, 2026)

Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

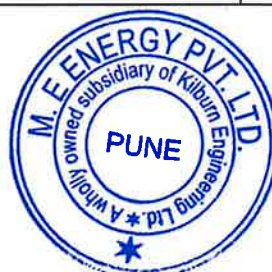
1. Mrs. Rema Kartha
2. Mr. Nirmal Kartha
3. Ms. Anagha Kartha

Enterprises over which key management personnel and the relatives of such personnel exercise control / significant influence

1. Maxenergy Equipments Private Limited
2. Sri Aurobindo Motors
3. Sri Aurobindo Technical Services LLP (till 22nd March 2025)
4. Keshav Goseva Foundation

B. Transactions with Related Parties

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction / relationship / major parties	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
		(INR In Lacs)	(INR In Lacs)
1	Advance received towards contract Kilburn Engineering Limited	-	943.58
2	Purchase of goods / services Sri Aurobindo Motors Maxenergy Equipments Private Limited Sri Aurobindo Technical Services LLP	- 27.59 -	159.26 7.13 480.25
3	Sale of goods / services Kilburn Engineering Limited	1,642.21	1,784.90
4	Salary and other employment benefits* K. V. Kartha Rema Kartha Anagha Kartha Nirmal Kartha Jeetendra Subhash Kataria	99.25 - - 59.01 29.93	100.00 1.92 7.46 39.75 7.30
5	Reimbursement of Expenses K. V. Kartha Nirmal Kartha Jeetendra Subhash Kataria	48.20 43.30 0.28	35.51 26.00 0.02



Note 38: Related Party Transactions (Contd.)

6 Interest Expense		
K. V. Kartha	-	27.43
Kilburn Engineering Limited	5.39	-
Monga Strayfield Private Limited	40.00	4.96
7 Borrowings Received		
Monga Strayfield Private Limited	-	500.00
Kilburn Engineering Limited	600.00	-
8 Corporate Guarantee Received		
Kilburn Engineering Limited	-	2,500.00

C. Balances at the year end

Sr. No.	Nature of transaction / relationship / major parties	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
		(INR In Lacs)	(INR In Lacs)
1	Trade Payables Sri Aurobindo Motors Maxenergy Equipments Private Limited Sri Aurobindo Technical Services LLP	- 21.09 -	87.24 88.98 117.55
2	Trade Receivables Kilburn Engineering Limited	47.61	-
3	Advance from Customers Kilburn Engineering Limited	-	640.94
4	Borrowings Payable (Unsecured Loan) Monga Strayfield Private Limited Kilburn Engineering Limited	500.00 600.00	500.00 -
5	Employee Benefits Payable K. V. Kartha Rema Kartha Nirmal Kartha Anagha Kartha Jeetendra Subhash Kataria	8.63 - 21.34 - 2.51	57.57 4.59 42.45 6.39 2.35
6	Reimbursment of Expenses Payable K. V. Kartha Nirmal Kartha	7.64 2.59	6.50 3.04
7	Corporate Guarantee Received Kilburn Engineering Limited	-	2,500.00

* As the liabilities for gratuity and leave encashment are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to the Directors are not included above.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions, and are undertaken in ordinary course of business.



Note 39 : Fair Value Measurement

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

As at 31st March, 2026

Particular	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,388.79	2,388.79
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	185.75	185.75
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	246.38	246.38
Other Financial Assets	-	-	449.60	449.60
Total	-	-	3,270.52	3,270.52
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	2,105.43	2,105.43
Trade Payables	-	-	1,800.19	1,800.19
Lease liabilities	-	-	75.39	75.39
Other financial liabilities	-	-	319.20	319.20
Total	-	-	4,300.21	4,300.21

As at 31st March, 2025

Particular	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	-	-	1,919.50	1,919.50
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3.11	3.11
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	244.72	244.72
Other Financial Assets	-	-	131.05	131.05
Total	-	-	2,298.38	2,298.38
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	1,071.70	1,071.70
Trade Payables	-	-	1,969.12	1,969.12
Lease liabilities	-	-	163.99	163.99
Other financial liabilities	-	-	319.23	319.23
Total	-	-	3,524.04	3,524.04

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other current financial assets, contract assets, trade payables, short term borrowings and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The Fair Values of the financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categories the values into 3 heads. The inputs to valuation technique used to measure the fair value of the financial instruments are:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly i.e. fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximises the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on Company specific estimates. If all the significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instruments is included in level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liability i.e. if one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3.

The Company does not have any asset measured in fair values.



Note 40: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's business activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The management develops and monitors the Company's risk management policies. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of directors of the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and to control and monitor risks and adherence to limits.

Finance team and experts of respective business divisions provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

- Protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks
- Maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and
- Protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the Company manages the risk.

A. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency rate risk and interest rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, financial investments, trade receivables, trade payables and derivative financial instruments.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rate movement. The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposures to foreign

a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Company also enters into cross currency interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon principal amount.

The Company has the following borrowing facilities as at the year end:

Particulars	31 March 2026 (INR in Lacs)	31 March 2025 (INR in Lacs)
Fixed Rate Borrowings*	1,100.00	500.00
Floating Rate Borrowings	1,005.43	571.70
Total	2,105.43	1,071.70

* From Related Parties

Interest rate sensitivity

With all other variables held constant, the following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the impact of hedge accounting on profit before tax and equity as follows:

Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax INR in lacs	Effect on equity INR in lacs
31 March 2026			
INR - Borrowings	+50	5.03	3.63
	-50	(5.03)	(3.63)
31 March 2025			
INR - Borrowings	+50	2.86	2.06
	-50	(2.86)	(2.06)

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

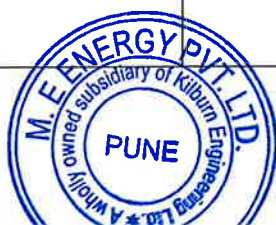
b) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity in the USD, SGD and Euro to the functional currency of the Company, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Change in currency exchange rate	Effect on profit before tax		Effect on equity	
		For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
		(INR in lacs)	(INR in lacs)	(INR in lacs)	(INR in lacs)
US Dollars	+5%	2.92	3.35	2.11	2.42
	-5%	(2.92)	(3.35)	(2.11)	(2.42)
Euro	+5%	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.09
	-5%	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.09)



B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables, cash and bank balance and other financial assets).

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit term in line with respective industry norms. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically. The requirement for impairment is analysed at each reporting date. Refer Note 9 for details on the ageing and impairment of trade receivables.

C. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to make its present and future collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and maintains adequate sources for financing including debts, cash credits and overdrafts at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particular	On demand	<1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
As at 31 March 2026				
Borrowings	716.42	761.01	628.00	2,105.43
Other Financial Liabilities	-	319.20	-	319.20
Trade and Other Payables	-	1,859.87	176.66	2,036.52
	716.42	2,940.08	804.66	4,461.15
Particular	On demand	<1 year	1 - 5 years	Total
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
As at 31 March 2025				
Borrowings *	571.70	-	500.00	1,071.70
Other Financial Liabilities	-	319.23	-	319.23
Trade and Other Payables	-	1,803.23	165.89	1,969.12
	571.70	2,122.46	665.89	3,360.05

* The Company has repaid the credit facilities during the financial year 2024-25

Note 41: Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances).

Gearing Ratio:		
Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings) (Note 17)	2,105.43	1,071.70
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (including other bank balances) (Note 10 & 11)	432.13	247.83
Net debt	1,673.30	823.87
Equity	158.43	158.43
Other Equity	2,476.73	1,362.54
Total Equity	2,635.16	1,520.97
Capital and net debt	4,308.46	2,344.84
Gearing ratio	38.84%	35.14%

Note 42: Foreign Currency Exposure

Outstanding Receivables and Payable in Foreign Currency as on the Balance Sheet Date				
Particulars		Foreign Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (in lacs)	Amount (INR in lacs)
31 March 2026	Trade Receivables	USD	0.62	58.36
		EURO	0.03	3.03
	Trade Payables	USD	-	-
		EURO	-	-
31 March 2025	Trade Receivables	USD	0.78	67.09
		EURO	0.03	2.57
	Trade Payables	USD	-	-
		EURO	-	-



M.E Energy Private Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026****Note 43: Segment information****A. Primary Operating Segment**

In line with the provision of Ind AS-108 - Operating Segments, Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as manufacturer of Engineering Products, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the management. Accordingly, no separate disclosure of primary operating segment information has been made.

B. Details of revenue based on geographical location of customers

Reportable Segments	Year ended 31st March 2026 (INR in Lacs)	Year ended 31st March 2025 (INR in Lacs)
a. Revenue from Operations		
India	8,311.93	9,199.85
Outside India	2,880.21	335.99
Total	11,192.14	9,535.84

C. Details of non-current assets (Property, Plant and Equipment, Capital Work-in-Progress, Right of Use Assets, Intangibles) based on geographical area)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026 (INR in Lacs)	Year ended 31st March 2025 (INR in Lacs)
b. * Non - Current Assets		
India	1,546.48	1,409.29
Outside India	-	-
Total	1,546.48	1,409.29

D. Information about major customers :

Total amount of revenues from customers (each exceeding 10% of total revenues of the Company) is Rs.5803.82 Lakhs from four customers during the year ended 31st March, 2026 (Previous Year Rs. 5246.70 Lakhs from three customers).



Note 44: IND AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Reconciliation of Revenue from Operations with Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Revenue from Operations	11,192.14	9,535.84
Less:		
- Government Incentives	(7.64)	(11.03)
Revenue from contracts with customers	11,184.50	9,524.81

Disaggregation of Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

A. By geographical region:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Revenue from Contracts with Customers:		
- within India	8,311.93	9,199.85
- outside India	2,880.21	335.99
Total	11,192.14	9,535.84

B. By timing of transfer of goods or services:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Goods and Services transferred at a point in time	2,786.40	2,488.84
Goods transferred over the time	7,898.10	6,998.92
Services transferred over the time	500.00	37.05
Total	11,184.50	9,524.81

Contract Balances:

Particulars	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Contract Assets (Unbilled Revenue) *	3,298.04	2,218.08
Contract Liabilities (Advances from Customers)	1,411.90	1,474.42
Trade Receivables *	2,388.79	1,919.50

* Net of impairment allowance. For details of impairment allowance, refer Note 9 for Trade Receivables and Note 13 for Contract Assets.

The Contract Assets primarily relates to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed on design, construction and commissioning contracts but not billed at the reporting date. Contract assets are transferred to trade receivables when the Company raises invoices on the customers based on the terms as agreed in the contracts. The Contract Liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received on contracts entered with customers. The advances are adjusted against subsequent billings based on the terms as agreed in the contracts.

Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and are on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Performance Obligations:

The Company enters into different types of contracts with its customers which have different performance obligations as follows:

Design, construction and commissioning contracts with the customers:

These contracts are for Detailed design, Engineering, Procurement of complete materials including Bought out items, mechanical, fabrication, testing, including statutory approvals - IBR and manufacturing of highly customized Waste Heat Recovery Boilers(WHRB), Thermic Fluid Heater and other Heat Exchange Equipments in range for a period of 3 to 9 months. Since, these Equipments are highly customized and do not have any alternative use and as per the terms as agreed in the contracts, in case the contracts get terminated during the design or manufacturing phase, the Company will be entitled to the costs incurred till that date, plus reasonable profit margin. Thus, the Company recognizes revenue for these contracts over the time in accordance with the provisions of para 35 (c) of Ind AS 115.

Variable Consideration: These contracts usually have a liquidated damages clause for delay in delivery of these equipments beyond the scheduled dates as agreed in the contracts. The Company estimates the amount to be recognised towards liquidated damages based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. The Company includes estimated amount in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Service Income:

The Company recognises service income over the time based on the terms as agreed in the contracts entered into with the customers. The payment terms for all the above contracts depend upon the milestones as agreed in the contracts and are independent of the performance obligations to be satisfied. The Company has not disclosed information regarding transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations as all the contracts of the Company have an original expected duration of one year or less.



Note 47 (A): Ageing analysis of Trade receivable (refer to note 9)

As at 31st March, 2026

Particular	Outstanding from due date of transaction as on March 31, 2026					Total
	Upto 6 months	6m - 1 years	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 year	
Undisputed						
considered good	1,927.99	169.92	188.97	29.35	21.49	2,337.72
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	38.09
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed						
considered good	-	-	-	-	51.07	51.07
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	219.78
Less : Loss Allowance						(257.87)
Total	1,927.99	169.92	188.97	29.35	72.56	2,388.79

As at 31st March, 2025

Particular	Outstanding from due date of transaction as on March 31, 2025					Total
	Upto 6 months	6m - 1 years	1 - 2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 year	
Undisputed						
considered good	1,591.11	54.30	106.39	91.30	16.18	1,859.28
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	18.30
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	20.48
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed						
considered good	-	-	-	9.15	51.07	60.22
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	199.30
Less : Loss Allowance						(238.08)
Total	1,591.11	54.30	106.39	100.45	67.25	1,919.50

Note 47 (B): Ageing analysis of Trade payable (refer to note 19)

As at 31st March, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from due date of payment (INR in lacs)					Total
	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,599.13	42.07	4.08	3.18		1,648.46
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	146.72	-	-	-		146.72
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-		-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	5.01		5.01
Total	1,745.85	42.07	4.08	8.19		1,800.19

As at 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding as on March 31, 2026 from due date of payment (INR in lacs)					Total
	Upto 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years		
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,553.92	107.65	21.60	6.82		1,689.99
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	248.62	12.89	11.92	0.00		273.43
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-		-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	5.01		5.01
Total	1,802.54	120.54	33.52	11.83		1,968.43



M.E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note 45: Tax Expenses

The major components of Income Tax Expense for the years ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 are :

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Current Tax	357.53	104.58
Total Income Tax before Other Comprehensive Income	357.53	104.58
Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate		
Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
	INR in lacs	INR in lacs
Profit before tax	1,498.28	533.71
Other Comprehensive Income before Tax (only remeasurement of defined benefit plan)	12.14	(10.04)
Total	1,510.42	523.67
(31st March 2025: 27.82%)	420.20	145.69
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income :		
- Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	(102.09)	(25.52)
- Expenses allowed for tax purpose	117.62	21.60
- Depreciation difference between Companies Act and Income Tax Act	(17.16)	(16.87)
- Tax adjustments for earlier years	(67.47)	(9.58)
- Others	6.43	(10.75)
Total	(62.67)	(41.12)
Income tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	357.53	104.56

Note 46: Ratios: -

Sr.No	Ratio Name	Numerator	Amount (in INR Lacs)	Denominator	Amount (in INR Lacs)	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	% Change	Explanation for change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
1	Current Ratio (in Times)	Current Assets	6,923.87	Current Liabilities	5,472.87	1.27	1.13	11.54%	Not Applicable
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in Times)	Total Debts	2,105.43	Shareholders' Fund	2,635.16	0.80	0.70	13.39%	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	EBITDA (Earnings available for Debt Service)	1,765.66	Principal+Interest	175.26	10.07	1.17	761.83%	Substantial increase in EBITDA and profitability during the year, resulting in higher debt servicing capacity
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Income	1,105.44	Shareholders' Equity	2,635.16	41.95%	28.22%	48.68%	During the year, there is an increase in Profit.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Sales	11,192.14	Average Inventory	463.37	24.15	10.78	124.10%	During the year, there is increase in Revenue from operations with reduced level of inventories
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Credit Sales	11,192.14	Average Trade Receivables	2,154.14	5.20	5.25	-1.07%	Not Applicable
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold + Other Expenses	7,490.22	Average Trade Payables	1,884.65	3.97	3.76	5.56%	Not Applicable
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Net Sales	11,192.14	Average Net Working capital	1,040.83	10.75	17.75	-39.42%	During the year, there is an increase in current asset and receivable which resulted an increase in working capital for this year.
9	Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit after Tax	1,105.44	Revenue from Operations	11,192.14	9.88%	4.50%	119.47%	During the year, there is an increase in Profit and Revenue from Operations for the Period.
10	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	1,600.94	Capital Employed	4,740.59	33.77%	23.67%	42.70%	During the year, there is an increase in EBIT and Capital Employed.



Note 48 (A): Disclosure in relation to undisclosed income

The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Note 48 (B): Details of Benami Property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company, during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

Note 48 (C) : Registration of Charge

The Company does not have charges or satisfactions yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period, except for the one listed below, for which the satisfaction of charge is yet to be filed.

Charge Holder Name	Date of Creation	INR in lacs	Reason
Canara Bank Limited	09/26/2014	15.00	The Company is following up with the lender to comply the same.

Note 48 (D): Corporate Social Responsibility

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The proposed areas of CSR activities are eradication of hunger and poverty, promoting of education and rural development, disaster management including disaster relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction and promoting health care including preventing health care. The expenditure incurred during the year on these activities are approved by the CSR Committee and as specified in schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	INR in Lacs	INR in Lacs
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	8.29	-
Amount spent during the year on:	-	-
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purposes other than (i) above	8.50	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Excess Spent	0.21	-
Contribution to a trust controlled by the company	-	-
The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Company	Setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans, rural students.	Not Applicable

Note 48 (E): Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025.

Note 48 (F) : Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company did not have any transactions with companies struck off u/s 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956, during the year ended 31st March, 2026.

Note 48 (G) : Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

During the year ended 31st March 2026, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kinds of funds) during the year ended 31st March, 2026.

During the year ended 31st March, 2026, the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest or provide any guarantee or security.

Note 48 (H)

The Company has complied with the requirements with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on the number of layers) Rules, 2017.

Note 49 : Previous Year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable with current year figures.

As per our Report of even date

For V. Singhi & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 311017E

(Sampat Lal Singhvi)

Partner

Membership No.: 083300

Place : Mumbai

Date : 25th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

M.E Energy Private Limited

(Kalathil Vijaysanker Kartha)

Managing Director

DIN : 00176616

(Jeetendra Subhash Kataria)

Chief Financial Officer

(Ranjit Pamo Lala)

Director

DIN : 07266678



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Note 1

1.1 Corporate Information

M. E Energy Private Limited ("the Company") is primarily engaged in design, manufacturing and installation of Energy Saving Projects, Heating, Cooling, Incinerations Equipment & systems. The Company has capability to design and manufacture - heat exchangers, radiators, re-boilers, condensers, evaporators, gas coolers, heater coils, pressure vessels, fired heaters, heat recovery boilers, boiler parts, special heating equipment etc and is adept in using these manufactured items to build cost-effective solutions for energy saving and/ or heating and cooling systems including the instrumentation and control packages.

The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Registered Office of the company is located at Gat No. 1083/1B, Markal Tal Khed, Pune, Maharashtra- 412105, India.

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25th May 2026.

1.2 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

"Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification."

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

'Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107, the Company does not expect material impact of these amendments in its financial statements.

'International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the company operates.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

'Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in current periods and are not expected to significantly affect the future periods.

1.3 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued not yet effective

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

1.4 Use of Estimates

In preparing the Financial Statements, in conformity with the accounting policies of the Company, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of the contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, the amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reported period and notes to the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates, any revision to such estimates is recognized in such period in which the same is determined and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Major Judgements, assumptions and accounting estimates

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the periods when they occur.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Project Revenue and Costs

The percentage-of-completion method places considerable importance on accurate estimates of the extent of progress towards completion and may involve estimates on the scope of deliveries and services required for fulfilling the contractually defined obligations. These significant estimates include total contract costs, total contract revenues, contract risks, including technical, political and regulatory risks, and other judgments. The Company re-assesses these estimates on periodic basis and makes appropriate revisions accordingly.

Allowance for Uncollectible Trade Receivables

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them to be uncollectible.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment allowance on trade receivables or contract assets (including revenue in excess of billing).

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

1.5 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.



M. E Energy Private Limited
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Note 2 - Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies used in preparation of the Financial Statements are as follows:

Basis for Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared under the historical cost convention using accrual basis of accounting except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value-

- Derivative financial instruments
- Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.
- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities. (refer notes 39 for financial instruments measured at fair value).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Going Concern

The Company has prepared the Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a Going Concern.

Current / Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or;
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded off to the nearest two decimal lakhs, except otherwise stated.

Transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transactions and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedge.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to exchange for those goods and services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

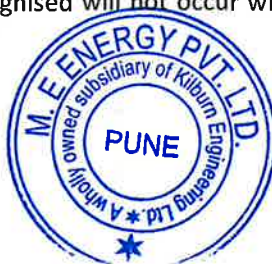
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

a. Design, construction and commissioning contracts with the customers

These contracts are for design and construction of highly customised drying equipment and range for a period of 3 to 12 months. Since, these equipment's are highly customised and do not have any alternative use and as per the terms as agreed in the contracts, in case the contracts get terminated during the design or construction phase, the Company will be entitled to the cost incurred till that date, plus reasonable profit margin. Thus, the Company recognises revenue for these contracts over the time in accordance with the provisions of para 35 (c) of IND AS 115.

b. Variable Consideration

These contracts usually have a liquidated damages clause for delay in delivery of these equipment beyond the scheduled dates as agreed in the contracts. The Company estimates the amount to be recognised towards liquidated damages based on an analysis of accumulated historical experience. The Company includes estimated amount in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

c. Supply of other drying equipment and spares

These contracts are for supply of other drying equipment and spares. These are standard equipment and spares which the manufactured and sold by the Company with a little modification as per the requirements of the customer. Revenue from these Customers are recognised when the significant risk and rewards of the ownership of goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods to the customer as per the inco-terms as agreed in the contracts. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable net of return, trade allowances and rebates.

Service Income

The Company recognises service income over the time based on the terms as agreed in the contracts entered into with the customers.

Taxes

Tax liabilities are recognized when it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a taxing authority. In such cases, provision is made for the amount that is expected to be settled, where this can be reasonably estimated. This requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome, which can change over time depending on facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and/or in the expected amount to be settled would be recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those assets are likely to reverse, and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as in the amounts recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-Current provisions are discounted for giving the effect of time value of money.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Employee Benefit Plans

The cost of defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change in the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 37.

Property Plant & Equipment

An item of property, plant and equipment (PPE) that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of PPE are carried at their cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Item of PPE which reflects significant cost and has different useful life from the remaining part of PPE is recognised as a separate component.

Capital work in progress and Capital advances

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

Depreciation

Assets are depreciated to the residual values on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Nature of assets	Useful life in Years
Buildings -	
- Factory	30
- Other having RCC frame structure	60
-Roads(RCC)	10
Plant and Machinery	
- Production Machinery	15
Office equipments	5
Computers	3
Furniture and fixtures	10
Electrical installations	10
Motor vehicles	8



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Right of Use of Assets

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

As a lessee, the Company determines the lease term as the noncancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors, such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonable certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Intangible Asset

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Software is amortized over management estimate of its useful life of 3 years on straight line basis.

Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'Financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables. For more information on receivables, refer to note 9 of the financial statements.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

- **Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. If payment is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current liabilities. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.



M. E Energy Private Limited

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ending 31st March 2026

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Offsetting of financial asset and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet where Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.
- Stores & spare parts: Cost is determined on First In First Out (FIFO) basis
- Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the actual operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cash & Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares.

